THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscription by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to
THE COMMERCIAL PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1869. NO. 31.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Will preserve cider for one year. One package sufficient for a barrel. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale.
Together or separate. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, Weirsville, Ohio, or to Alex. McEane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Ballou & Adams,
Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 189 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.
Renews the hair to its original color when grey.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
Renews the growth of the hair when bald.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.
Beautiful hair dressing.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. MWF

Country Merchants Look to Your Interests.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyestuffs of McClarren & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. Observe the Red Signs.

The Daily Commercial.

THE *Atlantic* for November ignores the Byron-Stowe scandal altogether, and the number is perfectly unexceptionable.

THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company has increased its capital stock from $6,700,325 to $7,585,325. The necessary papers for this purpose were filed with the Secretary of State at Columbus.

THE President has been in receipt of several letters from prominent men in the South, asking that he make a trip through the Southern States in the early part of November. He has replied that if his duties will permit he will visit the Atlantic seaboard States, but that he fears that his presence will be required in Washington during the most of November.

THE second annual National Convention of passenger railroad conductors of the United States will be held in Columbus, Ohio, next morning at ten o'clock this morning. Several of the conductors have arrived to attend the Convention, and others are arriving by every train. Among those already here is Mr. Marshall, President of the Association, from the Hudson River Railroad.

SEVERAL bills are to be introduced at the next session of Congress providing for a reduction of the rates of interest on United States bonds, as fast as the period of time rolls around when if becomes optional with the Government to pay off or continue its indebtedness. One bill will embrace a plan for the payment of the debt in twenty-five years, interest in quarterly instalments to be reduced one per cent. not more than four per cent. per annum. It is argued that this arrangement of quarterly payments in Europe will cause European capitalists to eagerly seek and purchase our bonds.

AT Santa Barbara, California, ex-Secretary Seward said his creed was this: "I would have no slavery in the United States. I would have this a free land for all nationalities on the face of the globe. To our shores I would welcome all men who love liberty and would enjoy the immunities of a free country. There should they live in peace, protection and plenty. I would pass no restrictions upon the right to acquire, invest it or suppress it. I would have the country exclude all rebels from its broad domain, and I would have it extend until there was no room for them outside of it on this continent. In a word, I would have a sort of spider policy, which would extend itself abroad, take every thing in, and let nothing get out."

The Peace of Europe.
It is an ill wind that blows no good. The illness of the Emperor Napoleon renders it impossible for him to accompany an army to the field of battle; and even a successful campaign without his personal presence with his victorious troops, would do his dynasty more harm than good; and so, while he lives an invalid—and it is said that he must be one while he lives at all—the peace of Europe is pretty well assured. Indeed, Lord Clarendon has lately declared, that since the Austrian and Prussian war of 1866, Europe has at no time had so fair a prospect of a general peace as at the present time. And the above considerations, that Bismarck is about used up with the *delirium tremens*, and certainly the present and probable present ill-winds in Prussia and France are blowing decidedly good to Europe generally; for the peace of these two nations ensures the peace of the whole continent, for the present at least.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

Statement of an American Gentleman Direct from the Revolutionary District.

An American gentleman who has resided for some time in the revolutionary district of Cuba furnishes to a West India paper, just received, some very valuable details respecting the state of affairs in the disturbed portions of the island. He has had the best relations with the commanding officers of both parties, and is consequently enabled to judge pretty accurately of the state of things among the Spanish and patriot armies. The condition, necessities and operations of the belligerents are minutely dwelt upon.

EXTENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The revolution which commenced in October of last year, in the town of Yara, now extends through an entire third of the island, and in this district the patriots hold only a few insignificant and isolated towns. The new revolutionary government has established its capital at Simaneo, a town in the interior, about thirty miles from Nuevitas. The government is fully organized, and consists of executive, legislative and judicial branches.

THE PATRIOT ARMY.

Numbering from 50,000 to 60,000 men, is divided into several commands, operating in different portions of the eastern end of the island. It is in full organization, being divided into infantry regiments and brigades. Military operations on an extensive scale are now in contemplation, and the patriots are already sufficiently formidable to create the greatest alarm among the Spaniards at the posts they occupy, but the latter still hold in their possession. Along the railway from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe the chief military operations are being carried on; but, in addition to this, the patriots are in strong force and in possession of several important cities between the Spanish troops on this line and the city of Havana. The Spaniards show a wholesome dread of defeat and ruin by never venturing out of the towns except in large force—even in the vicinity of their stations to the immediate neighborhood. Consequent advances are being constantly made by the revolutionists, and the Spaniards' movements are generally on the defensive.

THE PEOPLE WITH THE PATRIOTS.

The Cuban people all side with the patriots, and whenever the presence of Spanish troops does not repress it perilous this sympathy is unmistakably and universally manifested by the non-combatants. The cities in possession of the Spaniards are under the rule of Spanish officers and garrisoned by troops from Spain; in some instances augmented by volunteers from among the Spanish residents. The patriot families have almost deserted these towns, and have fled to the woods and the plantations of their friends, where ranches are erected for all those who have the means to remain within reach of the Spanish soldiery. The entire portion of the island, which embraces not far short of one-half of it, is in a situation not dissimilar to that of the extreme Southern States during the first three years of the rebellion, being completely in the possession of the revolutionists and their hearts and soul in the cause, always excepting the few towns held by Spanish forces, as the Union troops held scattered spots in Texas, Arkansas and Georgia. The revolutionary forces are not restricted to the mountains, but are incessantly making raids and harassing the enemy in every way possible. Considering the state of things and the odds to a wonderful degree, and travel is almost uninterrupted.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The coast is almost entirely unguarded by the Spaniards. Their gunboats, small and few in number, are kept along the ports of occupation, if a frigate is visible; but no systematic blockade is kept up. Supplies for both parties are obtained from the plantations. The revolutionists stand in need not so much of men as of arms, medicines, and clothing and shoes. They have numerous arsenals erected for their manufacture of cartridges and for the repairing of arms. Men from abroad are not so pressingly required as arms with which to equip the hundreds of thousands who are constantly presenting themselves, but who cannot be formed into regiments for want of the necessary rifles. Great fortunes are being held out to blockade runners. A fast steamer or two, such as the Confederates employed during the rebellion in the United States, could do a first rate business in this line, as there would be no difficulty in landing a cargo. Besides, the receipts from a regular cargo of articles, as enumerated above—medicines, clothing, cotton, cloth, rubber goods and shoes—a cargo of sugar or tobacco, free of cost, would gladly be given in return.

The patriots have certain faith in their ultimate triumph, depending for its consummation on the well known sympathy of the entire native element. Furthermore, waited up as the Spaniards are in their coastwise towns and in the climate insalubrious to European, especially those not recently arrived, the average susceptibility of the Spaniards army being greatly reduced by the future ravages of yellow fever and cholera.

A New Process for Curing Meat.
It has heretofore been considered impossible to slaughter beef in Texas on account of the heat spoiling it before it could be cured. A few months ago, M. B. Sherwood, of Buffalo, N. Y., turned his attention to the matter, and as a result he has formed, with Albert Hedges of Westfield, the firm of Hedges & Sherwood, with a cash capital of $50,000, for the purpose of slaughtering and curing beeves in Texas, to which place they will go about the middle of the present month. The process is performed by atmospheric pressure. The beef, as soon as killed, is cut into such sized pieces as are desired, by machinery, and then ground or sawed into smaller pieces, and thrown into a circular tank containing about twenty barrels, which has at the bottom a receptacle for the blood, which is drawn off while curing. The tank is made air-tight by a perfect fitting cover at the top, after which the air is extracted from it, also drawing out all the blood remaining in the beef. A smaller tank connected by a pipe with this is filled with brine, which, after the air has been exhausted from the meat, is forced in by atmospheric pressure equal to thirty pounds to the square inch, causing the salt to penetrate every particle of the meat, and curing it perfectly. This method has been thoroughly tested by the parties interested, and they are confident of success. They have had an agent in Texas for the past few months, herding cattle and making the necessary preparations to begin active operations.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE SICKLES NOTE TO SPAIN:

A Spanish Account of Mr. Sickles's Negotiations — Fraudulent Importation of Books—The Rothschilds Offer of a Four Per Cent. Loan—Massachusetts Supervisorship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1869.

Mr. Sickles's Negotiations with Spain.

Official documents have been received by one of the legation here from Spain, containing the history of the Sickles negotiations up to the time of the withdrawal of his note tendering the good offices of this government. Sickles's first interview was at Madrid, in July, when he communicated verbally a proposition looking toward a settlement with the Cubans on the basis of their purchase of the public works and abolition of slavery. Early in August a second interview took place, at which Silvela, the Spanish Minister of State, after expressing his pleasure at the tender of the good offices on the part of the United States, verbally communicated counter propositions, to the effect that prior to any formal discussion of the matter the Cubans must lay down their arms. About the first of September Mr. Sickles having been instructed by his Government to pass a formal note upon the proposed terms of settlement, drafted one setting forth what had taken place in informal interviews, and then proceeded in a style better fitted to a stump speech than a diplomatic communication, that the United States sympathized very strongly with Cuba; that the war was conducted by Spain in a cruel manner, and that the United States could not long restrain its people, and argued that Spain would lose no standing if she gave up Cuba, instancing by way of proof the case of Indiana, Florida and Alaska. Then followed an implied threat of the recognition of the belligerency in case Spain did not accede to the views of the United States. Pending these latter proceedings, Prim and Silvela went to Paris, and immediately a report gained credence that the Emperor of the French was to give his support to Spain. About the middle of September Sickles become uneasy on account of this and similar reports, and called on Mr. Beccari, Minister for the time being, during the Secretary in Silvela's absence, and had an informal conversation upon the rumors and the situation, in which Mr. Beccari declared Europe had no part on the part of Spain to seek the aid of France, or any other European power, and expressed the opinion that if the Cubans would lay down their arms, Spain would grant a more extensive representation in the Cortes, measures of amnesty, equal distribution of the offices between Spanish insurgents in the Island and Cubans, and measures for the abolition of slavery. He also expressed the opinion that the note drafted by Mr. Sickles should not be presented. The history of his part of the transaction, as understood by the Spanish Minister, has already been given.

Fraudulent Importation of Books.

Government has another case of fraudulent importation of books on hand. The Treasury Department received information that a large lot of books had been purchased in London the past summer, ostensibly for shipment to supply the Canada market, but that such quantities as to make it evident they were intended for illegal importation into the United States. The books were mostly the better class of illustrated and holiday publications. Nine cases, as samples, were shipped from Montreal to New York and Boston during the latter part of September, but were detained by the Collector at Burlington, Vt., and an examination of invoices and contents of cases made by an expert, who declared them a fraudulent entry on three grounds: First, the invoices in the consulate of the United States, instead of the country whence imported; second, the contents were largely undervalued; third, each case contained many more volumes than were mentioned in the invoice. Thereupon the goods were seized and proceedings have been instituted in the courts. The owner is Richard Worthington, a well known book buyer in London, Boston and New York.

The Offer of the Rothchild's Agent.

Although Mr. Friguet, the agent of the Rothchilds, had no communication with the President or Secretary Boutwell concerning a loan to our government, he did visit this country in the interest of that house, with the design of making a proposition to our authorities to undertake to place an eighty year four per cent. bond abroad, our government to guarantee one quarter of one per cent. as a sinking fund. In consultation with the large capitalists of New York, he was convinced that it was useless to make the offer, as our financial condition was so good as to justify the administration in the belief that much better terms could be obtained if a foreign loan was desired.

The Massachusetts Supervisorship.

Supervisor Barbour, of Massachusetts, here, with a view of settling the row there with Delano. The strongest and most persistent opposition to him comes from Mr. Butler.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1869.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON ALABAMA STATE DEBT.

The Montgomery, Ala., *Journal* of Saturday says complete arrangements have been made for paying all the interest on the State debt, which falls due on the first of next month. The requisite amount of money for that purpose was drawn from the State Treasury yesterday to be placed in the proper bank in New York on the 20th inst., and will be paid. This information is derived from an authoritative source, accompanied by the assurance that the financial condition of the State government is perfectly satisfactory.

ERROR AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

In reference to the published statements that the Government has lost $7,000 or so by an error at the Government Printing Office, in printing the public document known as Commercial Relations, inquiry in the proper quarter shows that the error, while amounts to only a few hundred dollars, was promptly assumed by the engineer in charge, and consequently the Government is not losing nothing by the error.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 19, 1869.

ACCIDENT TO A STOCK TRAIN.

A live stock train on the Erie Railway, broke through the Hackensack bridge to-day. No lives were lost, but much property destroyed. The track was soon repaired.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James Bolton was robbed by highwaymen last night within a few rods of the door of his shop on Mott street, this city. Two of the highwaymen were arrested and held in $2,000 this morning for trial.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

The game of base ball between the Atlantics and Mutuals to-day terminated in favor of the Mutuals by 12 to 5, after remarkably sharp play on both sides. Brown and Hunt were substitutes for Smith and Crane in the Atlantic nine.

The cricket match between the St. George and New York clubs ended to-day, in favor of the St. George, the St. Georges scoring 118 and 51, New York 57 and 55.

DEATH.

Victor M. Rice, late Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, died Sunday at Oneida.

MOVEMENTS OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

Pere Hyacinthe, who keeps as quiet as possible, is to be waited upon to-morrow by a deputation of clergy of Boston, for the purpose of tendering him a reception there. He called at Gen. Dix's house, and the call was returned; was out of the city, and subsequently on the French Consul. The clergy of New York will take no action until after the reception from Boston has ascertained the Pere's intentions. Most of them are in favor of expressing their sympathy for Father Hyacinthe, on the ground that he represents in himself a great principle of ecclesiastical liberty. They are also calling attention to the precedents as a great Catholic priest, and his opposition to the Ecumenical Council next Sunday in their various churches. It is said Father Hecker, of the Paulist fathers, is to have an interview with Father Hyacinthe to-morrow, and that he will use his priestly offices to have him restored to his former status in the church.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

The Erie officials say this afternoon the workmen employed in the Buffalo shops resumed work to-day, and the locomotive is now substantially over.

ARGUMENT COMMENCED.

The argument on the recent injunction of sales of gold commenced to-day.

CASUALTIES FROM MR. JORDAN.

Mr. Jordan, Received on Gold Exchange Bank, has withdrawn in a card the personalities contained in his speech against Unger & Co., and arrangements are in progress for an amicable adjustment of affairs.

MEETING OF PROVISION DEALERS.

A meeting of provision dealers will be held at the Produce Exchange Thursday, for the purpose of co-operating with the Chicago Pork Packers' Association and the trade generally, relative to manufacturers' tax imposed on the business of hog cutting or curing.

NO MORE MONEY FOR CUBA.

The *Tribune* says by private advices from Madrid that the Captain General of Cuba lately sent an urgent request to the Madrid government for two millions of dollars, but he was informed in reply that the Spanish treasury was empty, and that hereafter he must raise in Cuba itself the money he required for military and political purposes. Spain will furnish the troops, but Cuba must supply the cash.

CONSUL PEABODY.

A letter received here from George Peabody states that he had a very pleasant voyage to England, and his health is about the same as when he left the United States.

Admiral Farragut, who too soon takes advantage of returning strength, overtaxed himself on Monday, and in consequence passed a very poor night. Yesterday he was resting more comfortably.

CINCINNATI.

Speech of Gen. Walbridge at the Merchants' Exchange.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—At the close of Change to-day, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, being present on his way home from the great Commercial Convention held at Louisville, by special request addressed the Chamber. His remarks were frequently applauded. He gave an interesting account of the proceedings of the Louisville Convetion, stating that it was national in its character, embracing delegates from every State in the Union. The General stated that the most prominent sentiments in the Convention were that the public debt should be paid as it was stipulated when contracted, and that the South had been impoverished by the rebellion, and the unanimous opinion of the Convention was that she should be aided by the General Government, so as to be enabled to develope the vast natural resources of that section, and to this end the Convention, he stated, was decidedly in favor of opening the water line of communication between the Ohio and the Atlantic; the reconstruction of the levees on the Mississippi, and to give aid to the steam lines projected between Southern ports and Europe, and to aid in the construction of another transcontinental railway. The General closed by alluding to the recent combination to raise the price of gold in New York, and said immortal honor and renown should be forever awarded to the President of the United States for his recent patriotic and successful effort to protect commerce and the great industrial masses of all sections of the country.

The internal revenue collected in the First District in September was one hundred and five thousand dollars.

Before Judge Leavitt of the United States Court, the Government vs. Wm. Harries, Joseph R. Huston and H. P. Lerne, Campbell distillery near Dayton, on a charge of removing spirits from bonded warehouses of distilleries contrary to law, said distillery was burned in April last. The books show that it contained three hundred and twenty barrels of whisky. The Government claims it contained but twenty barrels. The case is in progress.

THE WEATHER.

The First Snow of the Season.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—A violent snow storm set in here about seven o'clock this morning, and continued with but little abatement till noon, melted quite fast, there is now about three inches on the ground. The storm comes from the North, where it began last night, and has prevailed in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—It commenced snowing at half past eleven this forenoon, and continued till three. The fall was light, and melted as it fell. It is drizzling at four, with the thermometer at 40°.

OTTAWA, October 19.—It snowed in Springfield nearly the entire forenoon to-day. An inch and a half now covers the ground at one time, but it afterward disappeared.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—A violent snow storm commenced about 11:30 A. M. and continued until about P. M. Fully two inches in depth. The weather to-night is cloudy and cold.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Edwin Borier, of Princeville, Ill., a prominent lawyer, was found dead in a field, seven miles from his home, on Monday. He is supposed to have killed himself.

A stock exchange has been organized in Chicago. It will be opened for business about the 1st prox. The officers are: D. H. Denton, President; Christian Hoffman, Vice President; G. J. Richards, Secretary; Jas. E. Tyler, Treasurer.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Huebner, residing at 242 Second street, Chicago, was burned to death Monday night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Virginia State Fair opened at Richmond yesterday.

All the railroad stock and registered securities stolen from the insurance company's office at Poughkeepsie recently, have been returned by mail.

At about five o'clock yesterday morning, as the steamer Sheboygan was coming into Chicago, while about a mile north of the pier and this side the crib, she ran into the tug Preston Brandy, sinking the latter boat immediately. The five men on board were picked up by the steamer. The captain of the tug, Captain Geo. Chute, was drowned. The tug was new one, having been built in Chicago, and was from Philadelphia, and was named for the owner. The tug was worth about $12,000, and had no insurance.

The Governors of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa will meet at Portage City, Wis., to-day, **where delegates from the cities of that and other States will assemble** to discuss and devise measures for the opening of navigation from Lake Michigan and Green Bay to the Mississippi river, through the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Cushman, Calkins & Co's lumber mill at Manistee, Wis., was destroyed on Sunday morning. Loss $20,000; insured for $15,000.

Mrs. Malachi Kinney, of Arcola, Wis., was burned to death on Thursday by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The returns of all the counties have been received at the Republican headquarters in Columbus. A few are not official. The result will vary but a few votes. Mr. R. B. Harrison, Chairman, figures it as follows: Governor—R. B. Hayes, 41,899; George H. Pendleton, 28,821. Gov. Hayes's majority, 13,078. The Senate stands—the Senate one and the House three Republican majority.

The gunboat Prince Alfred, stationed at Goodrich, Canada, has been placed in readiness for service. Orders were received Monday night directing the Toronto field battery to proceed immediately to Goderich to relieve the Prince Alfred. It is reported that the Fenians have chartered a propeller and intend to run carrying the "Sunburst" to do mischief to Gowan on the upper lakes. Both this movement by the Canadian authorities.

The procession of the Grand Commandery of Masons in Cleveland yesterday, was the most imposing ever witnessed in the State. Fifteen hundred were in the line of the march, comprising also the Commandery of Erie, Pa., and Detroit, Mich. The city is crowded with Masons from all parts of the State.

The strike of the machinists of the Erie Railroad, at Jersey City, continues. Several, however, have returned to work at the old rates of wages. A dispatch from the Susquehanna workshops states that the men have all gone to work. Disturbances are apprehended in Jersey City.

Judge McKinney, of Newark, N. J., was on Monday found guilty of practicing extortion and black mail upon gamblers and liquor dealers before his court, and remanded for sentence.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia Library Company yesterday decided, by a majority of five, in a poll of 591 votes, to accept unconditionally the munificent bequest of the late Dr. Tuslı.

Extensive preparations have been made for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which meets in Louisville on November 17th and 18th. It is necessary for every one who intends to be present, and who desires to attend the banquet, should at once forward his application for a ticket, accompanied by his name and rank, to the Committee of Arrangements.

The case of John Conley, the negro who was sentenced to be hung by the State Circuit Court some months ago, for the murder of George Pone, another negro, at Louisville, was taken before the United States Circuit Court yesterday upon a writ of error, it being claimed the State Court had no jurisdiction. Judge Ballard overruled the motion of the State authorities for execution. He held the opinion that the State courts had full jurisdiction in the case, and that he found no error in the record of the State Court. He further held that if both courts had jurisdiction, the United States had to trial before the State courts, could not now appeal to the United States Supreme Court, counsel prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the case will be taken up and tried there in January next. Conley will be respited until after the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Masonic banquet at the Cleveland Rink last evening was a grand affair. The arrangements were complete, and everything passed off very pleasantly.

The Convention of Railroad Conductors of the United States will be held at Ambos Hall, Columbus, O., commencing at ten o'clock A.M. to-day. Many of the conductors are already here, and more are arriving by every train. Gen. Geo. E. Wright, Railroad Commissioner of Ohio, will deliver the annual address before the Convention.

The inauguration of Charles William Elliott as President of Harvard University took place yesterday in the first Church, Cambridge, in the presence of Governor Claflin, the Fellows and alumni of the college, invited guests and a great crowd of students and others.

Thursday evening a meeting will be held in Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a mutual benefit association of railroad clerks. It is proposed to establish branches in the principle United States. Delegates from several States will attend.

Anthony Cole, a colored laborer, was shot and instantly killed in Belleville, Illinois, yesterday afternoon, by J. L. Hodges. Hodges was arrested.

The Congressional Committee of Inquiry into the cause of the decline of American shipping held a session yesterday in the rooms of the Boston Board of Trade. Some twenty leading ship builders and merchants were present.

The American Christian Missionary Society met in convention at Louisville yesterday. The attendance of delegates was very large.

Brother R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, presided, and J. C. Reynolds, of Illinois, officiated as temporary secretary. Reports, addresses, &c., made an eloquent address.

The cornerstone of the new Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, at Louisville was laid yesterday, amid the pelting snow storm, with imposing ceremonies.

A dead body, supposed to be that of Cornelius Barrett, missing, was found floating in the river about thirty miles below Louisville.

The committee appointed by the Irish Immigration Convention recently held in St. Louis have published an address in relation to the objects and purposes of the societies to be formed for the benefit of Irish immigration, and appealing for aid to carry out the plan adopted by the Convention.

The New School Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania assembled at York, Pa., last night. Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Wilmington, Del., was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

The Great Patent.

Nothing in the way of patents has been of so much value to our working classes as the great White River flour. No one now has any occasion for having inferior bread, as the price it is sold at places it within the reach of all, and puts a check to the high prices usually demanded for good flours. See advertisement of Jenkins & Bro. †

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Spanish Republican Insurrection Regarded by the Government as Virtually Ended—The Cuban Insurgents and Republicans Working Together—Bazaine to Command the Imperial Guard of France—French Deputies Roughly Handled at a Public Meeting, &c., &c.

The Spanish Rebellion.

MADRID, October 19.—The Government regards the Republican insurrection as at an end, although precautions to guard against any new outbreaks are continued.

The conspiracy having for its object the surrender of the barracks at San Mateo to the insurgents was discovered and thwarted by the Government. The Captain of the garrison, who is said to be a leader of the conspiracy, was arrested.

MADRID, October 19.—The Republican insurrection is considered almost at an end. Previous to the final attack on Valencia, the Government forces lost many killed and wounded in skirmishes with the insurgents. The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that an understanding exists between the insurgents here and in Cuba. The Cubans are to assist the Republicans in Spain with money, and when the Republic is established the independence of Cuba will be recognized.

The Strike in Paris.

PARIS, October 19.—The strike of merchants, clerks continues. Places of business will be opened to-morrow, notwithstanding the strike.

The French Cable.

A committee of shareholders of the French Cable Company have forbidden the projected distribution of five thousand shares to the founders of the enterprise. They have asked to examine the expenses and affairs generally of the company.

Bazaine Promoted.

PARIS, October 19.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following appointments: Marshal Bazaine, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard; Gen. De Failly, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Army Corps, Headquarters at Nancy, vice Bazaine.

No Ministerial Changes.

It is officially denied that there is any foundation for the rumors of changes in the ministry.. The ministerial council is assembled at Compeigne to deliberate on a project of law.

The Opposition.

Deputies Ranel, Simon, Ferry and Pelletier attended a meeting of the opposition members of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, in order to explain their recent conduct. The Radical members refused to attend, but the Moderates were present. A public meeting of ultra radicals last night, some deputies to the Corps Legislatif were insulted and roughly handled by the crowd.

Placing Letter to Prince Charles.

The Emperor has written a very flattering letter to Prince Charles of Roumania on the occasion of his marriage.

Another Strike.

It is rumored the switchmen on the lines of railroad centering in Paris are organizing a general strike. The merchants' clerks continue to hold out against their employers, over nine thousand clerks are engaged in the movement.

No Fault in the French Cable.

BREST, October 19.—There is no ground whatever for saying that there is a fault in the French cable.

(Signed,) C. Z. VARLEY.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, October 19.—The steamships Hibernia and City of Brooklyn have arrived.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, October 19.—Bonds closed here at 5-38's, 87½@88.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, October 19.—Weather stormy. Consols unchanged for money; closed quiet; 5-20 bonds 82½@82¾; 10's 81½@81¾; do 67's 82½@82¾; Illinois, 95; Atlantic and Great Western 25.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, October 19.—Bourse flat; rentes 71 francs 12 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 19.—Cotton market unchanged; middling uplands 12½@12¾d; Orleans 12¾@12¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

Manchester, October 19.—Trade quiet; reports of wheat the last three days 25,000 quarters, American 20,000 quarters; red winter 10s 6d; white western flour 24s 3d. Corn—mixed 28s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 40s 6d.

London, Noon.—Lard 72s. Cheese 67s. Bacon 60s 6d.

Petroleum unchanged. Turpentine 27s 3d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, October 19.—Tallow 47s. Sugar 38s 6d and firmer. Calcutta linseed 46s 9d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Petroleum at Antwerp quiet at 59½ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

Cotton at Havre quiet and steady at 127 francs afloat.

THE CUBA.

The Cuba Libelled and Surrendered to an Officer of the U. S. Navy—Commodore Higgins a Prisoner of War.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 19.—The Cuba was libelled to-day, and the United States Marshal boarded her and demanded the surrender of the ship into his hands. Commodore Higgins refused to surrender the vessel, except to an officer of the United States navy, and under direct orders from President Grant. After some delay Lieutenant Commander Pierson, of the United States navy, arrived, and went on board the Cuba and demanded the surrender of the vessel, showing the order of the President for that purpose. Commodore Higgins then delivered the vessel to be turned over to him. Commodore Higgins and Lieutenant Commander Pierson, and himself a prisoner of war to the navy of the United States. The Cuban flag was then hauled down by the United States authorities, and the ensign of the United States run up. The affair in all its aspects is regarded here as an outrage, especially the taking of the vessel by land forces, hundred sailors and marines, entirely beyond restraint or control of their officers. In anticipation of trouble the special police force has been put on duty to-night.

TENNESSEE

Vote on U. S. Senator, but No Election—It is Thought Johnson will be Defeated—The Odd Fellows.

NASHVILLE, October 19.—A vote for United States Senator was taken in the Legislature to-day, resulting in the following: Johnson, 31; Ethridge, 8; Priton, 3; Ewing, 1; House—Johnson, 32; Etheridge, 21; Fleicher, 12; Priton, 5; N. S. Brown, 7; Ewing, 4; Milton Brown, 2; Johnson, 1. Total for Johnson, 63; Etheridge, 29. It is believed that Johnson cannot poll more than 67 votes, and that he will be eventually defeated.

The Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. and Grand Lodge of Tennessee are in session in this city. The following officers were elected: Grand Sire—R. T. Phillips, R. W. G. R. Patriarch—Jos. Medlock, M. W. G. P. President; J. N. Westfall, R. W. G. S. Warden; R. H. Barry, R. W. G. Scribe; Robert Thompson, R. W. Treasurer; Jas. Purcell, R. W. G. H. Warden.

The State Agricultural Fair was largely attended to-day, but the weather during the afternoon was so cold the crowd left early. The exhibition is voted one of the most attractive ever offered in Tennessee.

ATLANTA, GA.

CITY MATTERS.

Republican Mass Meeting—Methodist Camp Meeting—Bishop Simpson Proscribed for His Course During the War.

ATLANTA, October 19.—A Republican mass meeting will be held here on the 22d.

The Confederate States Laboratory in Macon, now temporarily occupied by the Georgia State Fair, will be sold at United States Marshal's sale December 2d.

At the camp meeting at the Conference held by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgia last Sunday, Bishop Pierce, of Pennsylvania, preached a sermon on the "Christian Character of Saint Paul." Many thousand persons were present. The Central Presbyterian Church of this city extended an invitation to Bishop Simpson to preach in that church Sunday night, but owing to an outside party the Bishop was notified that the courtesy of the pulpit could not be extended to him, on account of his prominent position and influence in the North during the late war.

CUBA.

Important Documents Intercepted—Troops Sent to the Seat of War, &c.

HAVANA, October 19.—The *Diario de la Marina* publishes three important documents intercepted in their passage through the Island, which, it true, prove that the Republican rising in Spain is not to be the only insurrectionary movement. An additional detachment of troops was to-day sent to the seat of war. Twenty-two have presented themselves to the Spanish authorities at Cienfuegos, and asked for pardon.

IN regard to the drift of things in Spain, a Madrid letter dated September 29th says: "A more quiet and more earnest effort is now being made to prepare the people for a republic. The Catholic religion is not to be disturbed, but the Peninsula, by raising to the throne of Spain the reigning King of Portugal. There are great difficulties in the way of this; the Portuguese themselves are not all in favor of being absorbed by Spain. This is natural enough. When an Alderman swallows an oyster I suppose the bivalve enjoys it much less than the magistrate. There is an apparently well-grounded suspicion that if the two realms are thus united under Don Luis, there would be at once a flinging of the true Iberian unionists of Portugal, who are to a man Republicans."

VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Lieut. Gov. Lewis and Judge Johnston Elected U. S Senators.

RICHMOND, October 19.—In the House this morning, the resolution relative to the recent elections in the North, introduced yesterday, was tabled. A joint resolution was offered memorializing Congress to grant a general amnesty in the manner prescribed in section third of the fourteenth amendment. The resolution was referred.

In the Senate a resolution looking to the carrying out of the educational provisions of the Constitution was tabled, on the ground that such a resolution was not within the province of the Senate as now organized.

Both Houses then went into an election for United States Senators, and elected Lieut. Gov. Lewis for the long term, and Judge John W. Johnston, of Washington county, for the short term. The Wells Republican candidates, Alexander Sharpe and L. H. Chandler, received the vote of their friends. The election was made by a strict party vote, with the exception of three Wells members, who voted for Lewis and Johnston.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

Gossip About Him in New York, &c.

Just at this moment Father Hyacinthe is the ruling lion in New York. The feeling in Catholic circles is not friendly to him. The Reverend Roman Catholic Clergy of New York are unwilling to express an opinion about the great preacher. It is, however, not unlikely that he may be induced to preach at the Church Du St. Esprit, in Twenty-second street, next Sunday. Great efforts to that effect have been made, especially by the French residents, who are not over orthodox.

On the voyage over he discarded the sandals, which, by rule of the Carmelites, he is obliged to wear, and walked in gaiters, like any ordinary Christian, and he has also assumed citizen's dress, the only sign of religion about him being the religious cravat and collar which peeps up from behind the closely buttoned frock of his coat.

Already have numerous Evangelical ministers sent for the purpose of arranging a public welcome for him, but the Father has politely declined. A committee of Boston ministers is en route to take him to the "Hub."

On the voyage over he was affable and kind, conversing freely with his fellow-passengers. On the vessel were four or five French priests with whom he exchanged a few words on current topics, but the subject of the Ecumenical Council and his own future was carefully avoided.

WHAT THE LONDON TIMES SAYS.

The London *Times*, summing up European opinion on Father Hyacinthe's letter, thinks its effect will be to create the possibility of *laying the basis of a new Catholicism which will put an end to Romanism*. Referring to modern recessions from the Church, the *Times* states they were without aim, convictions or plans. "But," it adds, "after Hyacinthe there is a clear object; he starts from a fixed principle; he asserts the indefeasible rights of conscience." The *Times* quite closes its comments in a caustic vein. It continues with some striking observations: "It is the Pope whom we must thank for all this. It is he the Pope alone, or to his Jesuit advisers, that we are indebted for a Father Hyacinthe. Pius IX. has called a part of an Ecumenical Council, the Carmelite preacher might have continued in the discharge of his sacred office, enjoying the favor of a select and fashionable audience with sudden flashes of the wrath that was to be poured out on the Church, which years had accustomed him, and allowed him to enjoy the privilege of a seminary of that church of which he will now be considered the Academy for the evening. Without coming to any thing like Parisian fashion, we will say that "Martha" was presented from first to last with good taste, frequently winning tokens of approbation, and finally so. The acting was excellent, especially in contrast with that of the evening before. The Parepa Rosa Company in the same piece. This company work together and place themselves in complete sympathy with the audience, which could not be compelled to admit is not the case, in all respects, with the rival company. Mr. Brough comes as near filling as possible the place of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Fowler cannot be said to fall much behind Mr. Cast

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1869.

An abstract of an important opinion rendered by Mr. Justice SHAKSWOOD yesterday, in the case of COLEMAN *vs.* COLEMAN, will be found in our Court Department to-day.

The Democracy confidently expected to carry Pennsylvania. They did not for a single moment doubt it. The Pittsburgh *Post* prepared in advance an extensive display of poultry to celebrate the victory. The sportsmen of the party bet their money liberally; and PACKER, also, was the victim of great expectations. He told a Republican on the cars from Mauch Chunk on Monday before the election that he was going on to Philadelphia to meet the good news half way. But the news met him more than half way, and the great defeated turned his weary way homeward.

The election of Messrs. LEWIS and JOHNSTON United States Senators from Virginia, will tend to strengthen the Senate in ability and character, and in the end, we are persuaded, prove quite as favorable, in a political point of view, as the movements in that State, for some time past, have justified any one in expecting. Union men from first to last, these gentlemen will do nothing to stimulate the revolutionary sentiment so rampant in Tennessee, and from which there was at one time much to fear in Virginia. Their election will complete the work of restoration, so far as the State is concerned. Of the prompt action of Congress, whereby every obstacle will be removed, we entertain not a doubt.

Father Hyacinthe is in New York, and it is reported that he will visit Boston and Washington during the brief stay he has allotted to himself in the United States. At the expiration of his visit to this country he will return to Rome, and seek admission to the General Council of the Church. That is, the telegraph so reports him, possibly without authority, direct or indirect, to do so. The Paris papers of the 5th of October notice the fact that he had paid a visit to the Archbishop of Paris, a few days before, and had been received with great cordiality; and further, that the Archbishop stated to Father Hyacinthe that, "while blaming the act of separation from the Church, he was still anxious to keep up affectionate relations with him, and invited him to repeat his visit." There is a great deal of evidence to show that the French clergy are in sympathy with the Carmelite friar, and it is believed in Europe that his action, and the promised co-operation of the liberal Catholics of France and Germany, will frustrate the plan of passing through the Council, by means of a devoted majority, a number of extreme propositions which had been prepared, and are set forth in the Syllabus of the Pope.

WHAT HAS CARSIED PENNSYLVANIA?

It was not the personal popularity of our candidates, or the thoroughness or completeness of our organization. The vote indicates that there were many Republicans dissatisfied with Governor GEARY; so much so that they either remained away from the polls, or did not vote for Governor. Judge WILLIAMS, and his credit and honor it is spoken has never been a popularity seeker; he has never condescended to the arts of the demagogue, and while his career on the bench has demonstrated to a limited number of professional and business men his integrity and ability as a jurist, yet the mass of the voters were not affected by these considerations, for the reason that their pursuits did not render a knowledge of them essential. This was the "off-year" in politics. The Republicans were compelled to bear the responsibility of the ill-deeds of the last Legislature—sins of omission and commission. Many earnest partizans were disgusted by the ring politicians—a ring radiating from the home of SIMON CAMERON to the extremities of the Commonwealth. Then there was division on local nominations in many counties, and in some instances the party was called upon to vote for regular candidates notoriously dishonest or incapable.

In no political campaign since that of 1862, had the Democracy clearer sailing. Victory seemed to be within their grasp. Not from changes in party affiliation, but solely from the indifference of large numbers of Republicans. In principle the Republican party of Pennsylvania is stronger to-day than it was last fall when it recorded twenty-eight thousand majority for General GRANT, but its most consistent and zealous supporters had become wearied with maladministration in State, county and municipal affairs. They would not consort with the Democracy, but were content to enter a silent protest by remaining away from the polls. Had it been a question of continuing a Democratic Legislature or Governor in power, the Republican majority in the State would have been thirty thousand; yet but for a single feature in our politics, it is very likely that to-day we would have seen the opposition party dominant in the State. What saved us from defeat was—first, the national administration—its policy of retrenchment and reform, its reduction of the national debt, and its honest collection and appropriation of the revenues; and secondly, an apprehension that a Democratic triumph would be considered evidence of reaction on questions growing out of the war—the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments especially. All this created a degree of confidence and earnestness that even local abuses and bad nominations could not destroy; and thousands of men recorded their votes for the Republican candidates because by so doing they strengthened the financial policy of the Administration, and rebuked the repudiating and reactionary tendencies of the Democracy. Without the prestige of General GRANT's brilliant administration successes, as an encouragement and incentive, the result, we apprehend, would have been widely different—not because of accessions to the Democratic party, but the silent protests against legislative profligacy and local mismanagement would have been more emphatic. To the National Administration, therefore, the honor of the victory belongs. It has increased our revenues by fifty millions and reduced expenses by a like amount; it has broken the whisky ring, the pardon brokers' ring, and the office brokers' ring. No local discouragements could blind the Republicans of the State to these grand achievements, and next fall when we are called upon to vote directly an indorsement of General GRANT's policy, in the election of representatives in Congress, the Keystone State will thunder forth a vote of confidence that will reach fifty thousand.

GROPING IN THE DARK.

We will try to help the Pittsburgh *Post* to its pins again, by enforcing on it the truth of the political situation. That it should grieve over the result of the late elections is creditable to its humanity, even if the explanations it gives are singularly stupid and ridiculous. To lose at one fell swoop two such rallying cries as Negro Equality and Greenbacks for Bonds—to see them consigned in tatters to the waste paper basket—to know that they are sunk beyond all hope of resurrection—to feel that as a party every vestige of a distinct political principle has been swept away by the irrevocable verdict of the people; all this is sufficient to muddle the brain of the most clear-headed partizan, and cast him deep in the slough of despondency. Hence we are not surprised that the *Post* wildly lays the blame for the deplorable situation of its party on the New York leaders; but all its reasoning is dissipated when it is recollected that in New York alone has the Democratic party been successful. That must be their crime. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Democracy have been so industriously cultivating defeat, that, when they have got a crusher, the bile runs over at the very men who planned and carried out a successful campaign in the first state of the Union. We don't say how, but they did it. This is funny, and we only note it to show the floundering of the unfortunates. Defeat seems to have bereft them of common sense.

The *Post* must look for some other reason for the succession of disastrous defeats, that has at last crushed out all hope and confidence from its party. It will not find it in the fact that HOFFMAN and SEYMOUR were too wise to invest in Mr. PENDLETON's enticing financial theories. It must go farther back, and confess that the history of its party, from the hour it took up the "my policy" of ANDREW JOHNSON, has been nothing but a record of blunders. Their grand purpose and aim was to oppose and overthrow every act of the majority of the loyal people for the pacification of the South, and the re-establishment of civil government on a solid and enduring basis. We need not go back to the equivocal position of the Democratic party during the war. That might have been forgotten if, after the conflict had ceased, there had been any disposition to co-operate in securing the results that the war made essential to the future peace of the country. But no; when the war ended, the Democratic party became merely an opposition party. It opposed every thing suggested nothing. The Fourteenth Amendment was opposed by it, and its opposition to the various acts of reconstruction so encouraged the Southern malcontents to crime and outrage that the laws were necessarily made with greater stringency and severity. This fact is now appreciated at the South; and it is admitted by leading Southern journals that the encouragement given by the Democracy of the North, to the dissatisfied element at the South, has been the great cause of the delay in reconstruction. The idea that the Democratic party was neither the government or the people, had to be drilled into some very obstinate heads, and that it was necessary to use the military arm to accomplish this drilling, is about the only positive thing the Northern Democracy has done for our "misguided brethren."

Is it any wonder, in view of this history of the Democratic party, that the people are averse to trusting it with power? The elections were not even allowed to go by default. It was felt that it would be a step backward—a triumph for the reactionists. The result, even in a year unmarked by political excitement and with but a light vote cast, has been more important and decisive than that of any election since 1866, when the people voted a want of confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON. The Fifteenth Amendment and the affirmation of a sound and honest financial policy are the gifts of this year of grace, 1869.

The *Post* proposes to cut loose from the Eastern Democracy and start a Democratic party, exclusively Western, with such interesting twin relics as repudiation and negrophobia as corner stones. Certainly; with all our heart. Anything to get this Democratic rubbish out of the way. The programme is an excellent one for the purpose. Could not be better. A convention of NASBYS! Happy thought. But we give the *Post* fair warning that if they attempt to hold any such gathering south of the Ohio river, the "conservatives" will be very apt to hoot it out of existence. They are just now voting for negroes for office—affirming the fifteenth amendment—and advocating specie payments. The *Post* might possibly unite the Western and Southern Democracy on a platform, with free trade as the grand result aimed at, but wouldn't that be slightly inconvenient in Pennsylvania?

CHURCH AND STATE.

Wise Americans have long been wont to congratulate themselves on their exemption from the evils of the union of Church and State. History and common sense unite in the testimony that many evils are the inevitable outcome of the amalgamation. The annals of Christendom for thirteen centuries are filled with the wars and with the feuds disastrous as wars, which have sprung from it directly or indirectly, while no man with ordinary powers of thought and observation can take a survey of the necessary conditions of the union, or reflect upon the passions roused into action by ecclesiastical politics, without gloomy anticipations in regard to any proposed trial of the experiment in this country.

From the prevalence of this feeling among the citizens we may confidently assume that we are in no danger of a deliberate or conscious adoption of the polity alluded to. At different times in our history alarm has been sounded concerning attempts of the kind. Certain religious denominhtions have been charged with the design, covert or open, to bring about a union of Church and State. And we may admit that in the history and governmental system of some sects in this country reasons may be found why such a purpose or wish may be suspected to exist, and why their leaders should be carefully watched. But in all the instances of popular excitement on the subject in the past, we believe the alarm has been unwarranted by facts.

To us it seems that peril to our liberal and catholic constitution of toleration is not likely to proceed from systematically formed schemes of encroachment by the church upon the state. In a population so intelligent as ours and with so vigilant and outspoken a press, any plans of the sort, however ingeniously laid or carefully concealed, will soon be discovered and proclaimed and rendered abortive. But it is not so clear that we may not drift into dangerous waters. Even our devotion to freedom of thought; even our zeal for the rights of individuals may become a snare to us, and cause the state to encroach upon the church.

A great principle with us is that all sects are equal before the law, both fundamental and particular. No rights or privileges can be claimed by one of them which pertain not equally to all. In the existence of this state of things we joyfully see realized that ideal of "a free church in a free State" which has been long the desire of religious democrats everywhere in Europe. But a sect cannot exist as an organization without property of some kind, church and seminary edifices, libraries and so forth. They must receive incorporation and hold charters from the State. Cases then unavoidably arise in which the civil judge is appealed to to interpret these legal instruments, and to decide whether they have been violated, and by whom of different parties to a dispute the offense has been committed. Be questions are made to a congregation, or to a denominational institution standing by charter upon the condition that certain abstruse doctrines shall continue to be held by the members of the former, or taught by the Professors of the latter. In view of these relations one easily sees how strong a tendency may set in towards a complication of the State with the Church. Already there have been ecclesiastico-legal controversies of this character which have produced intense excitement over extensive regions of the country. The cases growing out of the lapse from Puritan orthodoxy in the Professors of Harvard University will occur to every reader. In 1839 Judge GIBSON, of this State, was called upon to decide which of the two great bodies claiming them was legally entitled to hold the vast properties belonging to the Presbyterian church. Quite recently in Illinois Judge JAMISON has been called upon to intervene between the Rector of an Episcopal church and his Bishop. Many readers will also recollect a case in which Judge ELLIS LEWIS stepped in (upon call, to be sure) between a worthy Baptist minister and his convert.

While the discussion of these mixed questions was confined to the members of the legal profession and the comparatively few persons immediately interested, there was perhaps nothing alarming in the matter. But the late trial in Chicago created a gale of interest, even of excitement, which swept over the whole land. By its peculiar features also it started several topics which bear directly and practically upon the relation between the State and the various churches of the country.

We do not purpose at present to criticise the decision, or to discuss the subject. Though the subject as a newspaper topic has passed by, it is surely destined to come up again, both in the revision of Judge JAMISON's decision and in other similar cases. And, in reference to such facts or contingencies, we think that all good citizens should carefully reflect upon the following questions: Is there not danger that both lawyers and judges, under the influence of English precedents and some other considerations, may be too eager to interfere in subjects of the kind? Is it not perfectly right and proper that the member of a sect, whether a layman or a clergyman, should, even to the end, submit to the rules, regulations and rulers to which and to whom he engaged to submit when he joined the body? Are our Judges, generally, very well qualified to decide questions in regard to orthodoxy and church order? Can we afford to permit the time of our civil courts to be occupied with the settlement of ecclesiastical controversies? If the principles of Judge JAMISON's decision are sound, do they not logically and inevitably lead to the destruction of our "free church in a free state?"

We are confident that no student of history, or earnest observer of the phenomena of the times, will regard any one of these questions as either trifling or impertinent. And we trust there are few readers who would not regard as a great calamity the adoption of any policy, or course of conduct adapted to weaken, or in any degree disable, our system of religious voluntaryism.

ELECTION NOTES.

The return judges throughout the State seem to have been governed by no fixed rules in receiving returns. In some counties returns were thrown out because they had but the signature of one election officer, and in others because they lacked one signature. On the other hand the Board in some counties received and contested returns that had nosignatures at all.

It seems to be the general opinion throughout the State that the holding of city, borough and township elections at the same time the State and county elections are held does not work well—that it is a positive injury. The petty jealousies which crop out in nominations for local offices are carried to the polls, and in order to defeat some candidate for a minor office the soreheads will trade a gubernatorial vote for even one for constable. An effort will doubtless be made to have the law changed.

W. G. Herrold, of Snyder, has been defeated for the Legislature in the Lycoming, Union and Snyder district, by A. H. Dill, Democrat. Mr. Herrold was a member of the last Legislature.

Asa Packer is sadly disappointed by the returns from the anthracite counties. He loses 2,574 votes in Luzerne and 345 in Schuylkill, while he gains 2 votes in Carbon, the home of his family, 99 in Lycoming and 128 in Lehigh—a net loss of 2,645 to the "Pride of the Valley." These returns were a more unpleasant damper than the sons of his boatmen gave him in the canal some years ago.

No less than five prosperous and important interior cities of Pennsylvania have repudiated Democracy, and are now classed with the great Republican cities of the State. They are Scranton, Lancaster, Williamsport, Altoona and Tamaqua. The capital city, Harrisburg, was the only city captured by the Democracy, and that they have always had with the single exception of last year.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday says: "The election of Judge Williams to the Supreme bench is a result as which every good citizen, irrespective of his political predilections, can conscientiously rejoice. The majority by which he was chosen exhibits the high respect in which he is held for his eminent qualifications and his unimpeachable integrity, and affords the strongest evidence of the honesty and intelligence of the people of the State, who fully appreciate the importance of preserving the efficiency and purity of their highest judicial tribunal by electing to it none but men of the highest legal attainments and of unspotted moral character. Such a man is Judge Williams. Defeated two years ago by the issuing of fraudulent naturalization papers in Philadelphia, the people have righted that wrong, under the wholesome operations of the Registry law, by giving him a majority of which he may be proud. With General Geary in the Executive chair, and Judge Williams, Read and Agnew on the Supreme bench, we may confidently say: All's well! The Commonwealth is safe and the people will be protected in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties!"

At Meadville, last week, while Gov. John W. Geary was addressing a great mass meeting of Republicans, and just as he was in the middle of a well-rounded sentence, the platform on which he, together with the officers of the meeting stood, suddenly gave way, precipitating all to the ground. The Governor, as he was going down, continued speaking, losing not a word, and he struggled out from the broken timbers still talking as though nothing had happened to disturb his equilibrium, affording an exhibition of that coolness and self-possession which combined to make him the great hero and soldier. Scarcely one man out of ten thousand could, under similar circumstances, have controlled his nerves so effectually and retained such presence of mind, and it is as much from these little circumstances as from greater ones that we all draw our estimates of a man's character and qualities.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A letter from Ireland says several mass meetings have been held recently to protest against the imprisonment of Fenians. A large one was held in Cork on the 29th of September, and another on the same day in Tipperary county, at which resolutions were passed asking the release of the Fenian prisoners.

A letter from Melbourne says that the diamond fever has broken out in Australia, and companies are forming for the especial purpose of diamond hunting.

A late letter from Charleston, South Carolina, says the high estimates made in August of the cotton yield in that State have been a great deal lowered since the drought of last summer. A short crop from the up country may be expected, owing to the rust, by which it has been greatly injured. In the middle portion of the State the yield will be larger, and upon the whole it is believed that the entire crop will be heavier than last year. The yield last year was 190,000 bales, nearly double that raised in 1860. The Sea Island cotton is said to promise well. Corn and wheat are represented good throughout the State.

An evidence that ladies are getting their fair share of literary work, at least, is seen in the fact that four English magazines are now edited by ladies, while some of the best known writers of fiction are of the gentler sex. It is stated that Sir Charles Lyell and a prominent member of Parliament each employs a lady in the capacity of private secretary.

A couple of gay youths, forced to stop a few hours in a country town near Cincinnati, dropped in at a church where a funeral service was in progress, to "see who they were going to plant." They were marching with the rest past the open coffin, when one of them flung himself upon it and would not be removed, giving way to the most poignant grief. It was his father.

PERSONAL.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing of Minister Sickles, says: "The General is on extremely friendly terms with the Regent and with Senor Silvelo, the Minister of State, and also with Prim and the other members of the government, who have already learnt to recognize in him a man in whose eyes Spanish diplomacy may try in vain to throw dust."

A nephew of ex-President Pierce, now at Princeton College, will inherit the bulk of his deceased uncle's property, which is valued by some newspapers at $1,000,000.

MUCH has been written of late about the deodorizing and disinfecting qualities of dry earth, and we notice a remarkable test of it near Melbourne, Australia, where, at the meat preserving works, 30,000 sheep are frequently disposed of in one day. The works are about four miles from Melbourne. The flesh of the sheep are preserved in tins for the English market. The sheep are driven directly to the pens behind the slaughter houses, where, notwithstanding the immense number killed each day, "there is not the slightest smell, owing to the use of dry earth, as a deodorizing agent." Some of the earliest experiments with dry earth in England were made with the most offensive refuse of slaughter houses, which was almost instantly rendered entirely inodorous.

SENATOR BILLINGFELT of Lancaster, was in the city yesterday, on his way with his family to Ohio to make a brief visit. Senator B. is the only retiring member of the Senate who has been reelected this fall. He will return to Harrisburg strongly indorsed not only by his own constituents but by the people of the whole State, by whom his course has been watched with approval, of the like of which few of our public men can boast.

ANOTHER change of postage stamps is contemplated. It seems to us unfortunate that there is not enough of genius in Washington to grapple this question of "stamps," and furnish something artistic and appropriate in design and respectable in execution. The stamps now in use are the worst we have ever had, and the public will be glad to know that the department has resolved to do away with all denominations of the issue.

THE meeting in Cincinnati of the opponents of the Bible in the public schools, Saturday night last, was slimly attended, although great efforts were made to cause it to be a formidable demonstration. A good deal of feeling prevails among the citizens, and the advocates of the retention of the Bible evince much determination never to yield the Bible, especially under the circumstances which at present surround the question.

THE celebrated Foucault experiment to prove the rotation of the earth was tried Tuesday, in the rotunda of the Ohio State House, by Mr. Mendenhall, of the city high school. The pendulum had a clear length of one hundred and twenty feet, and showed the motion of the earth in three minutes after its starting. The experiment was in every way a success.

WE judge there must be a very effective civil service system in operation in Austria. In one of the prominent offices—that charged with the taxes on tobacco—the clerks have to conduct the correspondence in seven different languages. In Washington, the English language is an insurmountable barrier in the way of some of the clerks.

IT HAS been satisfactorily ascertained that the wires freighted with the government dispatch directing the sale of gold, during the eventful conspiracy days, were tapped in or near the city of New York, and its contents made known to the gamblers in advance of its delivery to Gen. Butterfield.

THE Secretary of the Treasury from the first of May to the 30th of September purchased $52,691,000 of Five-twenty bonds. The saving of interest on these purchases amounts to over two millions per annum.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the decision in the contested election cases in that city, says: To the Hon. William B. Mann more than to any other man living are the people indebted for the overthrow of the ballot-box obtained from the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last. Mr. Mann is no longer a candidate for political preferment, but is quietly, we believe, profitably pursuing his profession; and we trust that hereafter he will receive at the hands of his political friends at least the same fair play which is conceded to him by his political enemies, and that in following that branch of his profession to which he deems himself best suited, he be not held responsible for the crimes of his clients, who, under our laws, are entitled to his services or to those of any other gentleman at the bar whom they may select to protect the rights which are guaranteed to them by the constitution.

THE MINERS AND THE ELECTION.

What They Will Ask For at the Hands of the Legislature.

The New York *Tribune*, arguing from the vote in Pennsylvania at the late election, says "the men who dig the coal" have "been constrained to make a stand for what they deemed their rights," and discriminated sharply between their friends and their foes, and to this the re-election of Geary and defeat of Packer are attributed. The *Tribune* then goes on to say:

Those miners are going to Harrisburg this winter to ask for the enactment or modification of laws so as to give them a chance to live. They object to being forced into caverns where they have no choice but to die down and be roasted alive—they mean to see whether Capital is everything, Labor nothing, in the estimation of their law makers—they mean to ask for such legislation as will enable them to live in comfort and rear their children to be virtuous, intelligent, useful citizens.

Perhaps they will ask more than is just; if so, we trust it will be refused. We believe in "government of the people, by the people, *for* the people," and not in the domination of any class, however numerous or capable. An oligarchy of miners or of Railroaders, would be just as selfish. Just as oppressive, as an oligarchy of bankers or of lawyers. We would concede everything to justice, nothing to threats or to numbers, whatever the cost.

But, knowing what Pennsylvania legislation has been, we volunteer the warning that *it won't do* for the legislature to assemble at Harrisburg to earn the money of the great Mining and Transportation Companies, as their predecessors have done. Were they to do so, they would not merely make shipwreck of the Republican party in the Keystone State; they would render themselves infamous from Maine to Oregon.

The urgency of the case renders plain speaking imperative. The miners are business men; they will not pay a cent for it. They must be treated as well as if they had millions, and were ready to spend them out like water. In short, the usages and traditions of Pennsylvania legislation must, at least for this occasion, be wholly overborne.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Camerons—Their Intrigues—And Failure.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, in reference to the appointment of Gen. Belknap Secretary of War, speaks of the Camerons as follows: "Another theory is that Gen. Sherman was at the bottom of the whole thing, and indeed he points in such a way as to fix intriguing of old Simon Cameron and his son Don, backed up by all the Pennsylvania Railroad interest. Cameron was here a few days before the election in his State, and immediately the rumor was set afloat that his son Don had no aspirations to be Secretary of War. The explanation of the rumor is said to be this: Cameron, on the occasion of that last visit, made a final effort to secure the War Office for his clever son, and failed completely, the President having informed him that another gentleman had been decided upon. Thereupon the thoughtful old statesman gave out the report that his son's interests would not permit him to accept any Cabinet position, and that he was no candidate for the War Office. That was an easy way to cover up the defeat. It let Don down very gently indeed, and left the public to ponder and wonder over the ingratitude of railroad interests that could stand in the way of accepting a Cabinet position."

THE NILE.

Discovery of its Sources by Doctor Livingston.

The late authentic news as to the whereabouts of Doctor Livingston, the indomitable explorer, says that he is not only alive and well, but in prosecuting his geographical researches has discovered that one of the sources of the Nile, emptying into the great lake Victoria Tyanza, rises some ten degrees south of the Equator. This, if correct, makes the Nile the longest river in the world. A fair idea of the long line of the Nile may be formed from the fact that the distance between its last unreported source and its delta along the Mediterranean is equal to the distance from Lima, in Peru, to the city of New York, or from the City of Mexico away up to Montreal, Canada, the end of the backbone of this continent, in Alaska.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Convention of the "Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

This Synod met in the Lutheran Church in Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., on Thursday, October 14th. A large proportion of the members were present at the opening exercises.

The President's Report shows that "we have reason to be thankful for the blessings of Heavenly Father for his gracious care over us as a Synod. He hath crowned our humble labors with success; and made us a band of Christian brethren, dwelling together in the unity of the Spirit and the bond of peace."

Among the items of interest in the report are the following: Two corner stones were laid; two pastors were installed; four pastors have resigned their charges; one new congregation was organized; three pastors have been received into Synod. The report was made the order of business for Friday morning.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Rev. J. G. Schmucker, President, and Rev. W. Schwartz for Secretary; Rev. J. A. Earnest for Missionary; Rev. Prosident, and Mr. C. Yeager for Treasurer.

On Thursday afternoon the usual committees were appointed. Thursday evening the Synodical sermon was preached by the President, On Friday the delegates from the various Synods, the Trustees of the Orphans' Home, and the Directors of the Theological Seminary reported. The Orphans' Home, at Loysville was reported to be in a very flourishing condition. The Theological Seminary at Gettysburg is in a prosperous condition financially.

Rev. L. R. Rahns was received as the delegate from the East Ohio Synod. Letters were received from other brethren, delegates from their respective Synods, sending fraternal greetings.

The Education Committee reported two young men receiving aid from the Synod, in preparation for the ministry.

Friday evening the anniversary of the Foreign Mission Society was celebrated. Liberal contributions to this cause were made in response to the earnest addresses delivered.

Synod, in ministerial session, resolved to ordain Rev. T. Atkinson for the ministry. This body is still in busy session, with prospect of remaining here part of next week. SIGMA.

ALL SOLID AND FLUID

EXTRACTS,

Sugar-Coated Pills and Granules,

TOGETHER WITH

All Allopathic and Late Pharmaceutical Preparations,

Will be furnished to Physicians and Druggists at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES for these Reliable Goods.

A. J. RANKIN,

PRACTICAL PHARMACIEN,

44 SIXTH, (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, many suffer a great deal or a great part of the time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces a torpid or flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver is become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstruction or impede accumulation of bile, and will also give vigor and tone to the stomach. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

d* PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. BEYMER, } Late of S. L. Fahnestock & Co.
E. F. BAUMAN, } CHAS. KNAPP,
Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

ORANGE MINERAL, POTTER'S PATENT ZINC PAINT, Putty and Colors.

☞ The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to our guarantee, have forged the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with *steel* our "guarantee" on the *end* of the kegs in addition to the *Red Label* on the *side* of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. MWS*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNA.,
Pittsburgh, October 19, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON the 18th day of October, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of

HUGH KNOX,

Of Allegheny City in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, before SAM'L KEAGY, Esq., Register, on the SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 MARKET STREET.

The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.

LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.

The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.

Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low. Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Bonnets, a full assortment.

Gent's will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at

MOORHEAD'S,

MWF 81 MARKET STREET.

Waltham Watches

The attention of Watch Buyers is called to the very fine Watches made by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, and known as the 3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes.

These Watches are by far the best made in this country, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

For sale by J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Engineer's Office of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY in PITTSBURGH or CUMBERLAND, until the 1st of November 1869, inclusive, for SUPPLYING THE CROSS TIES for the entire line of about 85 miles of this road from near Connellsville to near Cumberland. The length of each Cross Tie will be 8 feet between squared ends. Thickness 7 inches, and flatted on two opposite sides to not less than 7 inches bearing surface, out of wind and clear of bark, which will be shaved off. Kind of Timber, White Oak, Rock Oak, or Chestnut, sound and free from wind shake, or other defect. Places of delivery, immediately on the road at points not more than a mile apart, where the ground will permit access and room for piling, which will be done in alternate cross layers of about 100 in each pile. Proposers who can deliver at the intermediate points of each place at which they would wish material for each place. The number to be delivered, and quantities at each place. The number per mile will be 2,112, and whole number about 210,000, including those for side tracks. Timber to be cut when the sap is out, say, 1870, and continued until all delivered, as follows, viz: For the first 10 miles from either end of the road near Connellsville or Cumberland, on or before May 1st, 1870, for each succeeding 10 miles towards the middle of the road one month later, or on the 1st of June, July, August and September, 1870, until the whole number are delivered. Monthly estimates of Cross Ties delivered on the road will be given, four-fifths of the contract price of which will be paid, and the remaining fifth at the completion of the contract.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
MWS CHIEF ENGINEER.

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

It Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS and Trustees under the last Will and Testament of JAMES MARSHALL, deceased, hereby give notice that their office for the settlement of the business of the estate is at "The Franklin Foundry," corner of Hailwood and Nineteenth streets.

MATILDA MARSHALL,
JAMES MARSHALL, Jr.,
MARK W. WATSON,
THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
Executors, &c.

d*

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
Biarits Satin-faced Merinos,
French Merinos,
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Cashmere Plaids,
Plaid Poplins,
Mantilla Velvets,

Astracans,
Chinchillas and Beaver Cloths.
Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls,
Cashmere and Brocha Shawls,
Blankets, Flannels
Cloths, Cassimeres
And Jeans,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

1869 FOR THE 1869

Fall Trade.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street,

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE

EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF

Black Alpacas,
Poplin Alpacas,
Poplins, Silks,

PLAIDS,

SHAWLS,

CHINTZES,

CALICOS, MUSLINS,

AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM

Water-Proof

SUIT,

A New Article, of which I am making

A SPECIALTY.

FALL TRADE!

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Fringes, Gimps and Buttons,
New Sash and Bow Ribbons,
The Latest Novelties in Hats,
New Styles of Embroideries,
Novelties in Lace Goods,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR FALL.

MERINO AND WOOL

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

Zephyrs,
Balmoral and Fancy Yarn,
Knit Shawls,
Cloaks and Hoods,
Notions and Fancy Goods.

☞ Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.

(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
BRISTLES, BONE DUST,
NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.

DEALERS IN

Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,

No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, at the close of business, on the 9th day of October, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$	632,453 32
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		400,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		24,462 41
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 76,303 71	
Due from other National Banks	24,132 10	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	7,350 96	
		107,786 77
Cash Items		59 94
Exchanges for Clearing House		24,406 69
Bills of other National Banks		9,284 00
Fractional Currency		862 38
Specie		13,500 36
Legal Tender Notes		117,516 00
		166,028 37
		$1,330,730 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund	25,000 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	18,530 77
Circulation Outstanding	350,000 00
Individual Deposits	
Due to National Banks	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	
	539,222 00
	$1,330,730 77

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Trademen's National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, 1869.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN DUNLAP, }
J. KNOX, } Directors.
C. B. SHEA, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at close of business, October 9th, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,150,660 69
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		300,000 00

The Daily Commercial.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

The Mineral Springs and Death's Valley of Southern Utah.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who is writing up for that paper sketches of a trip through southeastern Nevada and southern Utah, gives the annexed account of a remarkable country near the Monnolimbo pass through the Black Rock range of the mountains of southern Utah:

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

While riding slowly ahead with Nick and our Indian guide, my attention was attracted to a small valley in the gorge of the mountains. A light, bluish looking vapor was seen ascending from it in little eddying whirlpools and jets of mist. This vapor proceeded from a large number of hot springs. The valley was not particularly inviting, but as the men and animals were tired I thought we would camp in it for the night. The guide, however, assured me that it was certain death to breathe the deadly vapors. We went into camp elsewhere, but the next morning the whole party started slowly down the slope toward the valley, feeling as well as smelling our way cautiously. The doctor had provided himself with a couple of Indian dogs and several live rabbits for the purpose of making experiments. After scrambling down some two hundred yards, the doctor, who was in advance, detected an absence of oxygen in the air by the sudden change of temperature and the increased difficulty he experienced in respiration. A nauseous, suffocating smell was also perceptible every time the wind blew toward us. The valley was about a quarter of a mile in circumference and oval in shape. Not even a blade of grass, or a single sage brush, or any living thing was to be seen within it; but a ghastly human skeleton, perfectly white, lay beside one of the nearest springs. Scattered around were the skeletons of buffaloes, deer, and other wild animals. The bottom of the valley appeared to be a hard, sandy soil, dry and cracked, as if by heat, in various places. One of the Indian dogs was fastened to the end of a lariat and lowered down, while some of the party, watches in hand, observed the effect. In fourteen seconds the dog fell down motionless, and in three minutes was dead. The other dog, which now trotted down to his companion, was motionless in twelve seconds, and lived only five minutes. A rabbit thrown in died in a minute and a half, and a second lived only a minute and twenty seconds. Our guide informed us that the existence of the valley had been known to his tribe for several years. Two of their braves perished in it while endeavoring to corral some antelope, all of which died also. The springs in the valley generate such a large volume of carbonic acid gas as to completely poison the whole surrounding atmosphere. We had no opportunity of obtaining any of the water for subsequent chemical examination. As the place is entirely out of the way of overland emigration, and is anything but inviting, there is not much danger that it will ever be frequented by bands of pioneers or pleasure parties. We named this canon on our return the Valley of the Shadow of Death," and while some of the men were erecting a stone pyramid on a commanding position, we cut from an old pair of saddle bags a stout piece of leather, burnt in the warning, "Death Valley, 1869," and securely fastened it to the pillar.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Near our camp was a large number of hot and cold mineral springs. From one the water was ejected from a single crevice in a rock, hissing and foaming with a powerful effervescence like soda water from a fountain. It had a pleasant sub-acid flavor, was highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and with the addition of a little sugar made a very palatable and palatable drink. Across the entire valley—some five miles—there were several hundred of these springs, large and small, a few cold as ice, while others, not more than four or five feet distant, were almost at boiling heat. From one hot spring was a continual discharge of white polished stones about the size of duck shot, pefectly round, and presenting somewhat the appearance of pearls found in oysters, through rather more opaque. The quantity of these small pearly pebbles was very great. They could be gathered by bushels, and are well adapted to manufacturing paste jewelry, and would also form quite an interesting subject of investigation for the geologist.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES.

The Latest Novelty in That Line.

[From the Home Journal.]

We have ascertained from the proper authorities in this city and London some few particulars regarding the fashions for gentlemen's season. For balls, parties, receptions and the German, the usual full suit of black broadcloth will continue to be *en regle*, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Some of the daily and weekly papers have asserted that blue coats, with velvet collars and gilt buttons, would be the prevailing style, but gentlemen will not subject themselves to comment and ridicule by appearing in a dress of this description; they will adhere to the customary black dress-coat vest and trousers. Double-breasted frock-coats with short skirts and wide, rolling collars, will be in vogue for English weddings, *dejeuners*, informal receptions, calls, the theater or promenade. The colors will be dark blue, black and dark brown. Peaked cloths, bound with wide English braid, in imitation of the Prince Arthur style, are considered stylish. For business purposes, entire suits of English and French plaids will be in vogue; also the cut-away coat, Canadian sack, and half frock; the materials being neitons and plain beavers of dark and quiet shades. Some of the new coats will be fashionable. Single-breasted sack coats will be short and with fly fronts, while the frock will be still shorter, double-breasted and without side pockets. The materials will be neitons, beavers, and rough materials of various shades. Velvet and velveteen sack coats are to be worn for sporting, for the races and riding; always with light colored trousers. Black, dark green, and brown velvets appear to be the popular colors for coats. Pantaloons will continue to be worn tight to the knees, and from thence gradually expand to the top of the boot. Stripes are out of style; superseded by light gray English plaids. Vests will be worn both single and double-breasted, cut low, with plain rolling collars. Evening vests should be cut low, with rolling collars and two buttons. White cassimere and duck vests will be worn, with frock coats for calls, the opera, or English entertainments. Scarfs of the Lord Stanley style will continue in popularity, also the royal yachtist, of blue, black, and lavender. Neckties are out of date, and white cravats have been given over to waiters exclusively. Silk hats we are told will be bell crowns, medium brims, with round curls and rather wide bands—altogether a very handsome head covering. Prime, on Broadway, near Eighth street, takes the credit for introducing the Warwick hat, which may now be had almost anywhere, and which promises to become the rage this winter. It is a low-crowned felt hat, with broad and stiff brim, and black silk band reaching almost to the crown. They are made in several dark colors. The low-crowned hats of the Oxford, Derby and Jeremystyles will continue in fashion. Boots and shoes will be made with round toes. Gloves for the street are light colored, and for ball, opera, concert, reception and German, white, lavender or light straw colors are in vogue. Bright shades in gloves should never be worn with a dress suit, nor white or lavender color for ordinary street wear.

The Intelligence of Animals.

An unassuming but exceedingly entertaining and instructive book has just been published by Charles Scribner & Co., entitled: "The Intelligence of Animals, with illustrative Anecdotes. From the French of Ernest Menault." It illustrates a subject of which every one likes to read, and while it presents the latest results of the investigations of savants, it does not repel the ordinary reader by a display of the "hard words of science." It is a book for the young as well as the old, and is filled with well-told instances of the intelligence of the higher classes of the brute creation. Its illustrations are both abundant and good.

How much evidence of intelligence there is even in such an humble insect as the ant is afforded by the following:

It is also by the contact of the antenne that the ant knows a friend from an enemy. By particular signs, understood by all the inhabitants of the same nest, they avoid mistakes. This is known by experiment. We give an example. Take away the ants from a hill, and put them back again after a certain time into their nest. The first feeling of these emigrants in returning to the cell is that of uneasiness. They wish to escape, but flight is not easy in such a noisy crowd, which goes, comes, and circulates in all parts of the anthill. The first workers they meet seem to ask them for the watchword. They then touch each other's antennæ, and thus exchange signs. It is well they understand one another. The exiles belong to that country; their agitation ceases; they penetrate with confidence into the native labyrinth, where they are received as sisters who have been believed lost. "Now let us," says M. Rendu, make the reverse experiment. Introduce into the anthill some ants of the same species, but of another nest and other signs than those we have mentioned. It will be noted. The same politeness is observed, but the question by means of the antennæ, instead of assuring the host perfectly, only increases their fright and their hurry to flee. They do not belong to that nest. The hue and cry commences; the warning is given; they are furiously chased. Woe be to them if they are caught! The furious multitudes grasp the feet, the bodies, and the antennæ of the intruders, and drag them by force to the interior of the cavern. When by chance some ants of another tribe venture to make an unlawful incursion into the nest of others, their lives are exposed to great danger. An infuriated chase commences; they are assailed on all sides by combatants, who are reinforced at each instant. If the ants know how to defend themselves courageously against strangers, in their family they show the most intelligent brotherly feeling. Who does not know that the ants feed one another? The worker is often too much occupied to fetch her own food. When she is hungry she tells one of her companions by striking rapidly with her antennæ. The purveyor instantly approaches, and pours food into the mouth of the hungry ant. The worker gives thanks, caresses the friend with her antennæ, and strokes her head with the front feet. Is not this intelligence? or more, is it not family love?

What is told of the fleas is still more surprising. We quote:

The fleas not only possess the power of making surprising jumps, but display an almost incredible muscular force. Lemery saw a flea of middle size chained to a little silver cannon, which the insect drew after it. The cannon was about an inch long, and as thick as a small pipe, weighing twenty-four times more than the flea. The gun was supported on two wheels, and exactly like a cannon used in war. It was sometimes fired off, but the brave flea was not at all frightened by the artillery roar. His master, adds Lemery, kept the insect in a little velvet box, which she carried in her pocket. She fed the creature easily, by putting it every day for a little time on her arm, scarcely feeling the bite. Winter killed this martial flea. Mouffet says that an Englishman made a gold chain as long as his finger, with a padlock and a key, a-piece being attached to this chain, drew it daily with ease. The whole mass weighed less than a grain.

"Eternal Dish Washings."

We are not sure that the ladies will thank us for reproducing the following by Rev. T. K. Beecher, as it may be simply repeating a, to them, tiresome truth; but it will show them that at least one man appreciates their real condition in life:

The quiet fidelity with which "she" will dishwash her life away for "him" is a marvel of endurance and grace. Just here is the servitude of woman heaviest—no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Man works up joie, ends there, and takes his pay. This pay can be translated into something else desirable. A man works all day, and draws as cash for his day's work. This pay allures him, and he comes home, homeward bound. Thus men work by the mile and joke; and although work is endless as to quantity, yet when cut up thus into terms and jobs, we men go on heartily on our journey and count our milestones.

Not so with our mate. She mends our socks, and we put our fingers into the first open, or darned spot, and she darns it again. "She" washes for the family. All the family makes haste to send back the same garments to be washed again. "She" puts the room in order, and we get it ready to be "rid up" again. The same socks, the same washing, the same room *every time*. She has no successive jobs, no terms, no pay day, no tally stick of life. She washes the same dish three hundred and sixty-five—yes, three times three hundred and sixty-five times every year. No wonder she breaks it and is glad of it! Was a relief to say "I've done with that dish!"—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

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Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
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Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
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Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER will offer at Public Sale, on the Premises,
Wednesday, October 20, 1869, at 3 P. M.,
A Frame House, Stable and other necessary Buildings, situated corner of Locust street and Crooked lane, Sewickley. The House contains 6 Rooms and two Ex 8 apartments in good repair. Lot 200 feet deep by 55½ front. Terms made known at sale.
JAS. McGOWAN.
WILLIAM WOODS, Auctioneer.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE,
Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, one, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to
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ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A ROLLING MILL,
In Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio,
One hundred and forty-five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio River, comprising Buildings and Machinery as follows, together with Coal Lands and Coal Privileges, viz: 3 Boiling Furnaces, 3 Heating Furnaces, 3 Knobling Fires, 1 Sheet Furnace, 1 Slab Furnace, 1 Annealing Furnace, and 1 Pair Furnaces; 1 Engine, 30-inch Cylinder, 48 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 20-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke; Engine, 14-inch Cylinder, 5 feet stroke, and 1 Engine of sufficient size to drive a turning lathe; also, 1 Locomotive Engine and 2 Batteries of Boilers of sufficient capacity to run all the Machinery; 1 Train Muck Rolls, 1 Puddle Train, 1 6-inch guide Train; 18-inch Hoop train, new; 1 sheet Mill; 6 Pair Shears, and all necessary Rolls, Tools and Fixtures for operating said Mills. The Buildings are of sufficient capacity to contain and protect the above machinery; also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Warehouse. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 30 tons of bar iron per single turn, and about 50 tons on double turn, per day. The Mill is located on the bank of the river, and there is ample water ground for the erection of a Furnace, if desired. It will be sold on favorable terms.
For particulars, address the SECRETARY, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODAWK, SEAKS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. tf

IN BANKRUPTCY.
ROLLING MILL FOR SALE,
AT BEDFORD, OHIO.
By virtue of an order to me, directed from the United States District Court of Northern Ohio, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Bedford, Ohio, on
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1869,
the ROLLING MILL, located at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, with all its FIXED and MOVABLE MACHINERY, together with about 8 ACRES OF LAND, described as follows: situated in Bedford, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of original township lot No. 56, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stone 99 feet easterly from the centre of the road opposite the first angle in said road in Willis street, between the dwelling house of Ida Willis and the mill on Tinker's Creek, thence north 79 deg. 45 min. east, to the top of the bank of the creek; thence up the creek on its bank at right angles, 4 rods; thence south 79 deg 45 min. west, to a stake and stone standing on the east side of the road; thence southerly along the line of said road 4 rods, to the place of beginning; excepting and reserving forever to the public the use for a highway of a strip of land adjoining said road, 19½ feet wide, and containing about 48 rods of ground, be the same more or less.
Also, village lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Robison & Egbert's subdivision of part of original lot No. 56 in said village of Bedford, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.
This rolling mill is located twelve miles from Cleveland and near the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, with a Side Track for the use of the mill. Attached to the mill are eight acres of land, including the most valuable stone quarry for rolling mill purposes in Northern Ohio. Abundance of water in the year round is found in Tinker's Creek, which bounds the Eastern line of the property. The building is 170 feet long and 150 feet wide. The machinery and fixtures consists of one large vertical engine, with 24-inch cylinder and 30-inch stroke; 18-inch bar train; 18-inch muck train, with rotary squeezer; 9-inch guide mill, with 40 rolls, giving a capacity for furnishing iron from ¾ inch, round or square, to 2-inch, round or square, together with all the ordinary merchantable flat sizes; eight puddling furnaces and two heating furnaces; all in good condition and ready for immediate use; eight boilers almost new, four connected with the furnaces, and four to fire under; one small horizontal engine, built by Lewis, with locomotive cylinder, running with 14 foot lathe, one large muck shears and one shears for cutting cold iron; one force pump in good condition, one for forcing water from the creek to the mill, and one to force water into the boilers; tongs for rolls and tools for puddling furnaces; four scales, one wagon scales, 12 vises, 2 anvils, blacksmith shop with bellows, anvil, and all necessary tools, &c.
This rolling mill has been in use and is now in condition to be started in an hour's time, with a capacity of 16 tons of finished iron per day. The water, which supplies the mill from Tinker's Creek, is unfailing and is unsurpassed for rolling mill proposes. The mill has been run for six months to two months without cleaning the boilers.
A hundred thousand dollars have been spent on the mill, and it could not be built to-day for less money. About $17,000 were expended on the mill in 1868. The entire mill was constructed in the most thoroughgoing manner. The foundations of the mill are not surpassed, if equalled by those of any rolling mill in the country.
Bedford is a healthy village, within twelve miles of Cleveland, whose manufacturing facilities and importance are well known by iron men throughout the country. The property must be sold as a part of the estate of the State Rolling Mill Company, Bankrupt. The Mill will be sold subject to the payment of a bonded debt of $11 100.26 per cent. interest from July 15th, 1868.
Terms and conditions of the sale made known on the day of sale. For further information apply at the Mill at Bedford, or address
J. H. RHODES,
Assignee State Rolling Mill Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
PRENTISS, RHODES & VOCKE,
A. T. SLADE,
Attorneys of Assignee.

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Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13, 1869.

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To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.
Harris Patent Paint
Fire and Weather Proof,
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It is as near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called
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JOHN R. GLENDINNEN,
New Castle, Pa.
JAMES E. LEDLIE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
New Castle, September 18, 1869. w

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CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE GRIMM MURDER CASE.

Second Day of the Trial.—The Testimony Closed—List of Grand Jurors in the United States Court Supreme Court Proceedings.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Mellon.

In this Court yesterday morning the trial of John Grimm, indicted for the murder of Jas. Shoveiin, was resumed.

The following additional testimony on behalf of the prosecution was introduced:

James Monaghan, sworn—On the 11th of September I boarded at Gant's; James Shovelin boarded there also; was in the neighborhood of Gant's on the evening of that day; I had been standing outside waiting for the cars; Shovelin was to go with me; I passed on and waited for him to come; heard a loss going on inside and heard a woman scream; I ran in the house and passed through the sitting room into the kitchen; heard a shot fired; I was passing through the sitting room; went in and found Shovelin and Grimm; Shovelin had hold of Grimm by the coat and one his hands; Grimm was standing up against him with a pistol in his right hand; I got hold of the pistol with my left hand, and tried to shove it; Grimm said "let go;" I did let go of the pistol, and Grimm and Shovelin rushed back toward the door; Mr. Gant was in and called to Shovelin to let go; Shovelin said "yes," and then Grimm broke away toward the door; I did let go; Grimm pulled off his coat and said he could fight him yet; Gant said, "hold on, no fighting in this house;" Grimm said, "hold on, you have got what will do you;" Shovelin sat down on a chair, and said, "you, Grimm, you have shot me." I gave Shovelin a drink of water; Grimm passed out into the kitchen and into the hall; I don't know what time he left the house.

Wm. Reed, sworn—Am Captain of the police; I have seen John Grimm before; saw him about the house on the evening of the shooting; I was at my office; he came there himself; he handed me a revolver, (revolver shown.) It has been in my possession ever since; when he handed me the revolver he said he had had a difficulty with a man named Shovelin; I asked him about the difficulty, and he said Shovelin had threatened to whip him; that they had met, and Shovelin had struck him by the throat; that he had told Shovelin two or three times to let go, and when he refused he had shot him with the revolver. The revolver is a five-shooter, and is in the same condition as when I received it.

Jerry Sullivan, sworn—Worked at Eliza Furnace on September 13th last; knew deceased; he worked with me as a helper; know John Grimm; on the morning in question Shovelin was working about half-past three o'clock on Friday; he had a knife in his hand; Shovelin was standing on the south side; went to Grimm and they both walked off together. Don't know where they went to; Shovelin came back in about twenty minutes.

Patrick Murray—Boarded at Mr. Jack's on the 11th of September last; the house is probably not over two hundred yards from Gant's; saw Grimm at Gant's; Grimm's brother he came to Langhin's works about half-past three o'clock; Grimm looked excited; he came to me and said, "Jack," he said, "is it here you work?" I said, "Yes;" he then went off to another part of the works, and returned with Shovelin; Shovelin said, "Grimm, if you come to the works to fight me, I'll knock the daylight on you;" Grimm said, "I did not come to fight; if you don't say one word to me I won't say a word to you." Grimm said, "I have done you no harm;" Grimm and Shovelin walked back former; that's all I heard on Friday; at a quarter before twelve on Saturday, while on my way to dinner, I met John Grimm and Shovelin at the coke yard; they were in conversation; I waited for dinner to be announced; while sitting there Grimm passed in through the house; he passed out again; dinner was announced the second time; Shovelin and myself sat at the table, and shortly after Grimm seated himself at my left. Grimm remarked, "Murray, I thought that man came to dinner at twelve," asked him what man, and he said Shovelin told him I didn't know what time he came to dinner, he can come when he gets his place cleaned up. Grimm said he was up to see him, and that the woman told him he (Shovelin) took his dinner at half-past eleven and then went away; I said, "Grimm, if I was you I would not interfere with a man at his boarding house or on the public highway; it might cause trouble;" he said, "yes, I will go up to-night and see him, and will have it out;" I said, "Grimm, don't do him or me will get into trouble;" he said, "I will not;" I saw Shovelin after he was outside of Gant's house.

Frank Moore, sworn—On or about the 10th of September lived next door to Gant's; still at work there. [Produced a pistol.] Carried that revolver eight years; it belonged to me; I parted with it to a man named Grimm one Saturday morning; it was the morning of the day Shovelin was killed; three chambers of it were loaded when I parted with it; there is one chamber loaded now; gave it to Grimm about a quarter of an hour previous to the time I left him I only had three cartridges, and he said if he used them he would get a new box.

The District Attorney announced that the Commonwealth here rested.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Owens opened the case for the defence. He reminded the jury of the magnitude of the crime for which they were now trying this young man. They had it in their power either to send the prisoner to his home to his friends, or restore him to his liberty and his friends. The judgment in behalf of justice should be tempered with mercy. It would be proved that the character of the defendant for years previous to this occurrence had been spotless. It would be proved that Grimm was on intimate relations with the family on the day difficulty occurred; he was paying his addresses to a young lady, and his visit was not unexpected by the family, and it was the deliberate intention of the deceased to intimidate by threats the defendant from visiting the house. It would be shown that the conduct of the man was not that of a man who intended to take life, but that of one who intended only to protect himself. He had asked Shovelin three times before he fired the pistol if he would go. The purpose of Grimm in seeking the interview was to conciliate Shovelin and not to raise a quarrel. The prisoner confidently expected that the jury would do him justice.

Miss Lizzie Gant sworn—Am the daughter of the lady who testified yesterday; was in the room at the time of the shooting of Shovelin; Shovelin came into the kitchen and said, "John Grimm is in here, and if he is a gentleman he will come out to see me;" mother said she wanted no fighting that night; Shovelin said he would not fight that night, but on Monday morning would whip Grimm in two minutes; he said this in passing by Grimm and seated himself